exter sessions and assizes—and praying that his Excelicy may place the baronies of Clauwilliam, Owneythe wreck of an East Indiaman, and other calamities.

Mr. King, the American Minister at the Tuilleries,
which empowers the Lord Lieutenant to send fifty by may place the baronies of Clanwilliam, Owney, Small County, and Costlea under the Constabulary, Small County, and Costlea under the Constabulary, which empowers the Lord Lieutenant to send fifty, which empowers the Lord Lieutenant to send fifty mpowers the Lord Lieutenant of send they believenen into any district where its provi-force. Two hundred and sixty outrages tied in the disturbed district within a few emeeting separated after a vote of thanks

THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND .- We have. within the last few days, received accounts from various quarters respecting the state of the potato crop; and we are sorry to say, that they are in complete accordance with the worst representations made, since the existence of the disease was discovered. A farmer residing in the neighborhood of Belfast was asked the other day whether the disease was as extensive as it had been: in the neighborhood of Belfast was asked the other day whether the disease was as extensive as it had been; and bis reply was, 'No; for it has now but a small quantity to extend upon.' He mentioned his own amount of loss; and stated that he had only one-third of the quantity of potatoes which he usually had at this time of the year. The cases of his neighbors were, he said, similar to his own. A gentleman told us, yesterday, that he had A gentleman told us, yesterday, that he had refully, about one hundred bushels of picked put past, carefully, about one hur put past carefully, about one hundred bushels of picked potatoes, which he expected to have for use as the sea-son advanced; they are nearly all destroyed. From other quarters the accounts are very gloomy, and such as to excite the strongest fears for the future.

[Belfast Northern Whig.

### Russia.

ST. PETERSBURGH, January 16. The Emperor has returned from his visit to Italy.

He has conferred the cross of St. Whadimir on his eldest
son, for his conduct as Chief of the Government during his

One great object of our Government is to have all Catholics converted to the Greek Church.
version, all measures are employed—corruption, persuasion, studied that the corruption and brutality—of the last, perhaps more than the corruption and brutality—of the last, perhaps more of the corruption. of any of the others. Great success is the reward of the exertions of the Government—whole villages abandon the Catholic faith an masse; and within the last few weeks, not less than 10,000 have conformed to the Greek Church

Thether these conversions be sincere, is another question. In Cancasus there appear to have been several engage-sents between the Russian forces and the mountaineers.— he results of the encounters have generally been in favor

of the Russians.

It is whispered that our Government is in great want of money, and it is added that it intends to apply for a loan in England, and is providing an immense quantity of platina to offer as security. But would it not be easier to sell the platina than to offer it as security? That there is a want of money is very natural, for the Emperor spends enormously, and taxation is not quite so profitable as in England.

# Spain. MARRID, January 24.

The great and agitating event of the present moment is a message to the Queen got up by some opposition Deputies, protesting against the proposed marriage with her uncie the Comte Trapani. This message has been signed by a very great nember of the Ministerial with her uncle the Comic Trapani. This message has been signed by a very great number of the Ministerial Depeties, and it is believed will eventually bear the names of a majority of the Chambers. It has given great annoyance to the Ministers who have done all in their power to obtain its suppression. They have even threathened the Government employs in the Chamber with instant dismissal in the event of their venturing to with instant canadassa in sign it. It is not impossible that this message may lead to a change of Ministry. It is a most striking proof of the unpopularity of the proposed marriage. The marriage indeed is a monstrous affair, as the Queen herself a change of Ministry. It is a marriage. The mar-ge unpopularity of the proposed marriage. The mar-igo indeed is a monstrous affair, as the Queen herself quite a child, whilst her proposed husband is not only re uncle, but old enough to be her grandfather. Besides is difficult to see what is to ce carried by it in a politi-Italy. MILAN, January 23.

A treaty of commerce is about to be entered into A treaty of commerce is about to be entered into between the Papal States and Russia. The basis of an arrangement between the Pope and the Czar are pretty nearly agreed upon. The effect of them will be that there will be no more prosecution of the Catholics in Russia, that a Poplah ambassador will be maintained at the Russian court, and that several concessions will be made by the Russian government to the Catholics.

In Naples and elsewhere railways are in progress, but the Pope will not hear of them in his States. He thinks them an invention of the devil.

Nothing seems to be stirring in the political world. Indeed if the most upfortunate events were on the tapis,

Indeed, if the most unfortunate events were on the tapis, we should scarcely know anything about them, for we have no political discussion allowed here.

The Duke de Modena died lately and is succeeded

Germany.

BERLIN, January 23.

Matters are pretty much as usual, and nothing particular is stirring. The old tale is again being repeated, that the king of this country will certainly, some line morning, astental us by the gift of a constitution. It is said to be drawn up and only to await the royal signature. But for that I fear it will have to wait a very long time. I seems rather strange, if the King has the slightest intention of giving the long promised constitution, that he should demand of the Government of Frankfort the abellidon of the liberty of the press would be like a body without liberty of the press would be like a body without high. But I repeat again, in opposition to all that has been, is, and may be said, that Mr. Frederick William has no more intention of secording a

bigger than a good-sized farm, derive their principal means of subsistence from authorizing gambling-houses."
The accounts we receive from our emigrants to the United States excito great indignation. Hundreds and thousands of them it seems are authoring the direct distress from relying too implicitly on the lying promises of emigration agents. The American Government really ought to take some measures for the welfare of the poor creatures who flock to their country principally on account of the representations of people who state themselves to be its authorized agents. Our Government is warmly opposed to emigration. The King himself some time ago wrote a letter to the authoritied directing them to advise the peasants, in his name not to quit the country, and it is now said that effective measures for producing that result are about to be taken.

From the other States of this country there is no intelligence worth relating.

Switzerland.

ell-known Jesuit partisan, has been tried, convicted,

## Belgium.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, January 30.

Our political world has been active since my last, but without giving rise to any thing that would be worth relating to the foreign reader. In the mercantile way great interest has been excited by the Dutch Government increasing the duties on our products, and the Belgian Government avenging itself by an increase on those of Holland. This war of Tariffs, as it is called, is not only very injurious to the two Governments, but the not only very injurious to the two Governments, but the mass of the people in both countries. It causes us to have to pay dearly for Colonial produce, whilst the Dutch are deprived of our Iron and Coal, and both Governments lose the profits of importation duties. So unwise is it that both Governments have commenced negotiations for putting an end to it, and these negotiations will probably terminate in a new mercantile treaty.

The Dutch are spending large sums of money in have had considerable success in their operations. But Neptune is a wily fellow, and though he may consent to be driven away, he may return again to more. The commerce of Amsterdam has increased in a

y remarkable manner. In 1844 the number of ves-2,319. All the exportations increased very considerably, especially of refined Sugar, of which the quantity was 41,800,000 lbs.; or 7,250,000 lbs. more than in 1844. In 1845 the importation of Cotton chiefly from the United States, was 22,323 bales, or deable what it was in 1844. This increase is owing to the vast development which the is increase is owing to the vast development which the chboring town of Harlem has taken as a manufactur-place. The inhabitants even predict that it will soon ome a formidable rival to your gigantic Manchester.

# Miscellaneous Items. From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

New Propeller for Steamers has just made its appearance in England, a model of which has been perfected and exhibited to the Lords of the Admirality, to the principal steam-boat companies in London and Liverpool, and to numerous scientific gentlemen conversant with steam navigation, from all of whom the most favorable and flattering opinion has been expressed of its practicability. It is the invention of Mr. L. R. Parkharst, of New-York. It is believed that this invention will possess great advantages over every thing now in use—among which it is stated that by the application of these projetlers, it will not require the immense weight of ongines and fixtures now used. The steam power may be applied with two or three small engines of from 30 to 40 horse power each, lying between decks or over the boilers; consequently there would be a corresponding reduction in the consumption and cost of coal; and the space which the large engines now occupy could be appropriated for freight or passage berths. This invention supersedes entirely the paddle-box with its immense shart and whoels, and, it is believed, will effect a great increase of speed. Arrangements are in progress for its practical application to softe evested now on the waters, of which we hope seen to give a favorable report in the European and America.—Since the despath

THE NEWS FROM AMERICA.-Since the despath THE NEWS FROM AMERICA.—Since the despath of our paper by the steamship "Hibernia," the arrivals from New-York have been numercus, and each looked for with the most intense interest. The first which entered the Mersey was the New-York, Capt. Cropper, on the 7th, in 20 days—next came the Liverpool, on the 17th, and on the 20th the St. Patrick; then followed the Shenandeah, on the 25th, in 21 days, and on the next day the Henry Clay, Capt. Nye, in 18 days, on the 1st, the Stephen Whitner, Captain Belley, in 15 days, All these splendid packet ships brought later intelligence which was conveyed to London and Paris by the Expresses of Messrs. Willing & Smith.

London and Paris by the Expresses of Messra Williner & Smith.

From Boston we have had the Royal Mail Steam Ship "Acadla," Captain Harrison; she arrived on the 18th, in a 14 days' passage; the news she conveyed created great interest in London.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.—Recent accounts bring idlings of dreadful shipwrecks. The Montreal, a trader between London and Quebec, was lost on the 14th of January, near Cape Chat, and every soul on board perished. The Saxon, an American packet, bound to London from Boston, is believed to have foundered on the 17th, on a reef of rocks called the Ledges, near Red Head. The Laurel, of Quebec, was lest off the coast of Newfoundland, by coming in contact with a field of ice; happily, the crew were saved. The ship Cambridge, from Liverpeol, took off the crew, thirty-two persons, from the Lord Lynedoch, in a sinking state. Lloyd's books record the loss of the City

Mr. King, the American Minister at the L. Guizot, has been drawn into a correspondence with M. Guizot, for the purpose of rebutting a charge preferred against him by the London Times, of garbling the views of the French Government on the subject of Texas, and producing thereby the explosive missive in the President's ducing thereby the explosive missive in the President's Message, which has caused such a sensation in France, Message, which has caused such as sensation in France, Message, which has constructed discussions in the Chambers. Mr. Message, which has caused such a sensation in France, and such protracted discussions in the Chambers. Mr. King is saidly too thin ekinned; and he has not bettered his position by appealing, through M. Guizot, to the public against the strictures of a newspaper. A high Diplomatic functionary ought to be above this. The Times returns to the charge, and scarifies Mr. King unmercifully. Mr. Kings letter is rhetorical and inflated; that of M. Guizot brief, cold, and to the point. A press of M. Guizot brief, cold, and to the point. A press of matter has crowded out this correspondence, the comprehension of which would have been incomplete without the srticle from the Times, which provoked it, and also the rejoinder.

and also the rejoinder.

The report of the engineer sent by the French Government to examine the Isthmus of Panama, with the view of ascertaining the possibility of cutting a can althrough that seen published. It declares most decidedly for the practicability of the scheme. It recommends that one end of the canal shall be at Vaca de Monte, some few miles to the West of Panama, by the valley of the Calmito; the other at the Bay of Leinon, which is better for vessels than the Port of Chagres, by the valley of the Rio Chagres. The depth to be about aseven yards, the width at the bottom about twenty yards, and at the top forty-five. The total length of the canal would be about seventy-six and a half kilometres; the total expense 125,000,000 francs or there abouts. An immense tunnel would be necessary. The advantage of cutting through this neck of land would be incalculable, and as its cost would be less than that of many a railway, it is to be hoped that either England, or France, or the United States, or all three together, will, before long, confer that advantage upon the world.

The new policy of the United States, as indicated The report of the engineer sent by the French

confer that advantage upon the world.

The new policy of the United States, as indicated in the report of the American Secretary of State, has commanded much attention in the British Parliament. Sir Robert Peel spoke highly of the report in the great speech in which he introduced the new Tariff; and, subsequently, at the request of Lord Montesgle, the Government consented to reprint the document, and piace it on the tables of both Houses of Parliament—an honor which was probably never awarded to any similar document before. All these facts prove the desire which the British Government has to make our future relations with the United States as amicable and business-like as United States as amicable and business-like as

The celerated Dr. Pusey, at the expiration of his The celerated Dr. Pusey, at the expiration of his three years' suspension, appeared on Sunday last in the pulpit of the Cathedrai Church of Oxford; and, so great was the anxiety to hear him, that the struggles at the door for admission savored more of the theatre than the house of prayer. The attendance exceeded all previous experience. Great numbers came purposely from London; and the reporters of the daily press were sent down to place the sermon before the world.

seven of the Roman Catholic priests, persecuted on account of their religion, have been made to work as day laborers in one of the towns in that empire. They were afterwards banished to Tobolsk, where they were confined in dark cells. They were threatened with still severer treatment, but were so fortunate as to effect their escape. Some of them have made their way into Prussia, and others have directed their steps toward lialy and France. Some of our ecclesiastics have made a collection for them to the amount of 3600f; and it is believed that the king will give them permission to reside in the diocess of the Catholic prelate of the kingdom. The number of these priests who have taken refuge in Switzerland is fifty."

Mr. Cobden has published an address to the farmers of England on the proposition of Sir R. Peel, relative to Corn. His object is to convince them that it is better to Corn. His object is to convince them that it is better for their interests, in every point of view, to have the Corn-Laws repealed at once, instead of waiting for the ministerial term of three years.

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.—The Constitutionnel THE ISTRINUS OF SUEZ.—The Constitutionment mentions that an Armenian company lately conceived the idea of establishing coaches to run between Cairo and Suez, in opposition to those of the English company, which has hitherto monopolized the passage across the Desert, "charging such enormous prices that none but the rich could avail themselves of that made of travelling." It appears that the Egyptian Government was pleased at the prospect of company undertook to do), and was upon the point of aucompany interrook to do, and was more the post of a thousing its establishment, when the English company objected, upon the ground that it had a right to the mono-poly, and could not lawfully be dispossessed of it. The Armenian house denies this, and has applied to the Consul of France to support its claim. The merchants of Cairo, who are most anxious for the establishment of the new company, are anxiously awaiting the decision of the Egyp-tee Greenward now the white:

Miss Cushman .- Our fair American seems to be carrying all before her with the Londoners. She appeared there—at the Haymarket Theatre—on the 29th of peared there—at the Haymarket Theatre—on the 29th of December, for the purpose of introducing a younger sis-ter to a London public. Much anxiety seems to have been felt by her friends for the result of this experiment, which, never having succeeded before in the case of any English artists, (the appearance of two staters in one play of such importance.) seemed rather a bold move for the transatiantic star to make. However, it is evident she knew the powers she possessed; for we never recol-lect to have seen such vacanified praise, without onlect to have seen such unqualified praise, without one dissenting voice, from the London press, as is now con-tinually bestowed upon the "Sisters."

NEW INVENTION .- A movable railway is reof a railway carriage, it can proceed twice as other carriages on common roads, and may be employed where the gradients are strong. It may be drawn not only by an engine, but by horses. A patent for this invention has been obtained in Prussia and Saxe-Wei-

and condemned to death.

The canton is in a very agitated state. The Grand
Council had taken measures for having a new constitution.

Generally speaking, the country is in agything but a
trangull state. An uneasy feeling is abroad, and everybedy expects more troubles. Several arrests have been
made. THE BISHOPRIC OF JERUSALEM.—The Augsburg Gazette publishes intelligence from Berlin, to the effect that the Prussian Government, which now has the privilege of appointing a Protestant Bishop to the See of Jerusalem, had made choice of M. Belsen to fill that post. M. Belson, like Dr. Alexander, originally belonged to the Jewish persuasion, but laterly embraced Protestantism.

The Cabinet semistrate of the protestantism.

The Cabinet remains as apparently united as i they had been expressly installed in power to c the Free-Trade theories of Cobden and his allies. to carry or

A letter from Rome, of the 26th ultimo, says tha the chestnuts, which in that country are, like potatoes in the north of Europe, the principal food of the lower classes have suffered from the same disease as the potatoes, and that scarcely one in ten is eatable. The grapes also have be come already rotten, instead of remaining dry and fit i food until the end of February, as in ordinary times.

The capital of Great Britain has a population estimated at 2,000,000 of souls, exclusive of strangers. The population of Paris now exceeds 900,000; the population of Vienna is 330,000 souls: Berlin, 365,000; and St. Petersburgh, 476,000. The use of diseased potatoes in Ireland by the

destitute poor is becoming, as was expected, a frightfi source of fever and disease. A fearful increase in the num ber of fever patients has taken place in the hospital of Fer A young author, Mr. J. Christian Ross, destroyed

htmself in a coffee-house in Aldersgate-street, London, by taking Prussic acid, in consequence of the rejection of one of his articles by "Blackwood." One of the Ojibbeway Indians (the Bird of the

Tempost) died at Krussels the other day, of the small-pex, and another (the King of the Bitterns) is dangerously ill. The former was baptized by a Roman Catholic clergyman a few hours before his death. The other Indians are still at Oneen Victoria has been pleased to sanction th

publication of the Stuart papers, ments in her Majesty's possession. The Irish board of education are about to buil-

thirty-two model schools, for training teachers, in the sev. eral counties of Ireland. Lord Morpeth has given his name to a document

prepared by the Peace Society, recommending addresses from merchants and other classes in this country, to simi-lar classes in the United States, is favor of perpetual amity, and the reference of all points of misunderstanding to the arbitration of disinterest ed parties. It appears that three Fremch Archbishops and twenty Bishops, have, in accordance with the appeal of Dr. Wiseman, recommended public prayers in the churches of their dioceses for the return of Great Britain to the Catho-

According to a German journal, the number of emi

grants which, in the course of last year, have embarked at Bremen alone for the transatiantic countries, was 31,145 of whom 3,000 were bound for Texas. PRICE OF IRON IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM .- The

owing are the last quotations of moulded or cast metal versed at St. Dizier:—plates and hearths, £9 to £9 10s. es. £10 St to £10 10s; do., water pipes and for gas, or millimetres to 162, £12; do., 189 to 324, £11 10s; syste-Miss Martineau has published a letter announcing

The guano used in the vineyards of Prince Mettereriorated the quality of the wine that the plan tations have been uprooted

It is stated that her Majesty will visit Holland in Ibrahim Pacha will visit Paris about the middle of

very short periods. The Government broker continues to make his usual purchases on account of the Savings

very short periods. The Government broker continues to make his usual purchases on account of the Savings Banks and the Commissioners of the National Debt, which has greatly assisted the market. Occasionally, however, the market has been borne upon by large amounts of Stocks being pressed for sale.

This was the case yesterday, when not less than £75.000 was sold by two brokers, though, in this instance, without making an impression or prices. At the close of to-day's market consols were quoted 94; to i for Money, and 95 to 96; for Account; Exchequer Bills were market 27s to 30s premium; Bank Stock, 256 to 297; Three per Cents, 87; to i; Long Annutics, 10; India Stock, 253 to 257; and India Bonds, 30s to 32s premium.

The business in the foreign market has been inconsiderable. Prices see now much the same as they were this day month, but the changes that have occurred

siderable. Prices are now induced that have occurred this day month, but the changes that have occurred this day month, but the changes that have occurred the day of the control of the control of the changes are said. The following are the quota have tended downward. The following are the quota have said; Chillan 98 tions: Brazilian 82; Buenos Ayres 31; Ecuador 35: Mexican 30; Deferred 16; Ecuador 3; Mexican 30; Deferred 16; Peruvian 3; Portuguese Four per Centa, 58; Spanish Five per Cu 274; for the Account 27; Pasives 57; the Three per Cents, for the Account, 38; Venezuela Deferred 13; Dutch Two and a Half per Cents, 59; and the Four per cents, Certificates, 94 and 94;

Liverpool Cotton Market ......Fre. 3. For the seek ending January 16—Cotton is still rather advancing. During the first three days of the week we were quiet, but firm, and waiting the accounts by the packet. Yesterday morning she arrived, and we learn that the receipts at the ports of the United States are that the receipts at the ports of the United States are less by 127,000 bales than at the corresponding period of last year. Some writers account for this large and sud-den failing off, from the low state of the rivers, and that

least year. Some writers account for this large and sudden falling off, from the low state of the rivers, and that it will be made up farther on in the season. We cannot, however, come to the conclusion that this will be so, nor account for all the deficiency, without supposing that the crop has been somewhat over-estimated.

Then, again, there is nothing in the scale of prices to retard supply; but, on the contrary, being at a high rate at all the ports, there is a sufficient inducement for bringing the produce to market. On the political question we make no remark; it seems to remain much as before. The change of price in this market is only to a very moderate extent, quite as little as could have been reasonably looked for, namely, one-eighth per ib; nor have we had any large speculative movement. Perhaps the state of money affairs, and the disturbance and inconvenience which may arise from settling the railway deposits, may act in some measure as a restraint upon speculators. 8,000 American have been taken on speculation, and 100 American for export. The sales of to-

deposits, may act in some measure as a result agonal deposits, may act in some measure as a resultant and a speculation, and 100 American for export. The sales of the day are 4,000 bags, all for consumption. The total sales of the week amount to 36,600 bales.

The Week ending Jan. 23.—During the first two or three days of this week, prices were just barely supported, the market being rather dull and flat. But yesterday, and partly on Wednesday, the demand increased upon us from the trade joined by a little speculation: and we are now placed in a position quite as strong for giving the quotations of Friday last as we were at that time. The opening of the debates in Par liament, with regard to the subject of Free Trade, are this morning receiving much attention on 'Change.—Whether the sentiments avowed from such high authority will have any bearing upon the value of cotton, remains to be seen.

whether the schimments upon the value of cotton, remains to be seen.

The immediate effect seems to be increasing confidence in the future course of the article—the demand at this instant being somewhat more eager than before. There is not however at this moment any great weight of Cotton offered on the market for sale—the holders preferring to wait for the full development of the Ministerial plan and policy. 6500 American, 700 Surat, and 700 Exptian have been taken on speculation 7000 bales have been sold to-day, nearly all to the trade, at full prices. The sales for the week amount to 37.520 bales. For the Week anding Jan. 30.—Since our Circular of Friday last, advices a week later from the United States have been received. From these we learn that the comparative failing off in the receipts of Cotton at the ports of America was becoming still greater every day. The letters accompanying these statements are moderating their tone as to the extent of the crop, very few reaching so high as 2,300,000 bales: and some, the writers of which have a great reputation for temperate judgment in these matters, actually come as low as two millions.

These statements, if continued much longer, with such corroboration provided the ports over the provided provided provided the provided provi

These statements, if continued much longer, with such orroborative proofs of less receipts at the ports, cannot all to produce seme effect on our market by and by fail to produce ean time, speculators, and the market generally may be considered as somewhat under check, from restricted facilities with regard to discounts and mo restricted facilities with regard to discounts and money matters generally. This, however, may be expected to pass away with the adjustment of the railway deposits; but at present every body seems to be making doubly secure provision and arrangement for that which may never occur, and by such a course are greatly aggravating the evil they wish to avoid.

The effect of this state of things upon our market has been a slight reduction, say id per lb. on some kinds of American. All other sorts we consider as before quoted. We close the week with a dull market, from the cause last named, the sales to day being estimated at 4000 to 1000 bales. 6000 American on speculation, 300 for export. The sales for the week are 39,000 bales.

Fer. 3.—Since Friday the sales have amounted to 19,000 bales, nearly all to the trade. The market is dull, but prices are steadily supported.

European Corn Trade.

O00 bales, nearly all to the trade. The market is duil, our prices are steadily supported.

European Corn Trade.

London.—At the time when the Medway sailed the Grain trade was in a languid and distracted state, owing to the extreme uncertainty which prevailed respecting Str Robert Peel's intentions on the Corn-Laws, little business was therefore done in almost any kind of Grain produce, and prices were exceedingly fluctuating. Now that the Government has been promujgated there are symptoms of improvement, and prices are expected to advance, as the market is but barely supplied, although it is conjectured that the sudden release of the whole Bonded Wheat may perhaps prevent any rise of importance at present, at the market held on the 2d inst. owing to a short arrival of English Wheat, and the trade having run themselves very nearly out of stock, in anticipation of the threatened repeal of the corn-laws, the supply was taken of eagerly, at an advance of 1s. to 2s, per qr. and good fresh old Foreign was taken at a similar advance, wheat in bond is held firm, but there is not somethed the supply was taken of the old firm, but there is not somethed the supply was taken of the old firm, but there is not somethed the supply was taken of the old firm, but there is not somethed the supply was taken of the old firm, but there is not somethed the supply was taken of the old firm, but there is not somethed the supply was taken of the old firm, but there is not somethed the supply was expected after.

### Liverpool Prices Current-Feb. 4. B. P. means British Provinces.

-4	D. J.	****	****	G WALL	terms a recenture.
t	Grain.				s. d. s. d.
1	WHEAT, P 70 lb.				HAMS, Pewt.
1	8.	d.	8.	. d.	Belfast, dry54 0 60 0
	Canadian,red 8	22	88	9	U.S. do,in can.40 0 63 0
1	white 9			4	Duty P ewt. B. P. For.
1	U. States, red 8		9		Bacon & Hams, 3s 6d Ss 0d
5	o. States, reu s	ů.		0	
	white 0	Ų.			
2	Danzig, mix'd		92	1	Cheese 2s 6d 10s 6d
	and red 8	8		0	Butter5s 0d 20s 0d
	high mixed 9	4	9	10	Lard and Grease, Free.
	Mediterrane-				Wool.
	an &c hard 7	6	7	9	Scotch, laid
1	RYE, Baltic, &c.				Highland,
t	RIE, BRILIC, CC.	0	95	0	24 lbs 9 0 9 6
4	₽ qr36		38		
4	in bond 0	0	0	0	Willie Moresta o an
	BEANS, Euro-				laid crossed.
	pean. 17 qr.40		42	0	unwashed11 6 13 6
ſ	in bond 0	0	0	0	laid Cheviot.
	Egyptian, P				unwashed 13 6 17 6
1	480 fb35	0	36	0	dowashed14 0 18 0
	in bond 0		0		white Chev.24 0 30 0
ıt				- 95	Australian gd.
	PEAS, Baltic,	-	-	- 4	
n	&c wht.qr.46		52	0	
8,	in bond 0		0		2d combg. 1 6 1 10
đ	Canad'n wh. 45		48		good and fine
	in bond 0	0	0	0	clothing 1 10 2 6
T	INDIAN CORN				second 1 4 1 8
	₩ 480th38	0	40	0	lambs 1 6 2 6
	in bond33		34	0	Cape of Good
I.	ELOLD DOUGH		2.		
e	FLOUR, P 196 to	1		-	Hope, flee-
n	Canad'n,sw't32		33		ces 1 4 1 10
	in bond 0		0		lambs 1 1 1 10
2	U. S. sweet .34	0	35	0	locks, &c 0 6 1 2
	in bond27	6	28	0	Buenos Ayres.
e	Do. & Canadi-	0.00	17.5		Merino 0 10 1 5
11	an sour30	0	31	0	unwashed &
-	in bondUS 24		95		
	10 000dUS 24	.0	1966		Peruvian webd 0 84 1 0
		_			Peruvian, wehd 0 81 1 0 unwashed 0 -51 0 8
	Provision				unwashed 0 -5; 0 8
d	BACON, P cwt.	-2	3 20	23752	German, fleece 1 8 2 9
y	Irish new44		) 4		lambs 1 8 2 9
e	United States,36	- (	3	9 0	pieces 1 4 1 8
	BEEF, in bond				Alpacca 1 8 2 6
	India&ex qual				unwashed 0 5; 1 8 German, fleece 1 8 2 9 lambs
e	\$ 300 to £4	-	1 14	110	
۲,				. 40	
1.	US prime mess				Naval Stores.
n	P tce70			8 0	
at	Do # barrel. 0	- (	) (	0 0	per cwt 5 0 0 0
**	Do infr. & old				ROSIN, British,
	P tce50	-	5	4 0	per cwt 3 9 4 6
e	Can'an, prime				American 2 4 2 7
1-	mess, do 0	-1	) (	0 0	TAR, Stockholm,
	Do P barrel., 0			0 0	per barrel17 0 19 0
	Infr.&old bl. 0		1		
d	Irish D tre. £4				Archangel14 0 16 0
200	TOWN AFTER THE				1 STOUTED 17 (1 14 U

Irish, Ptce. £4 5 5 0 Carolins ... 17 0 19 BUTTER, Pcwt. Cork, 3ds.new 0 0 0 0 TURPENTINE. U.S. prime... 0 Canadian....70 per cwt. American ... £10 0 11 rough. £14 Duty, Turpentine, 15s. 2s. per cwt. Grease..... 0 CHEESE, & cwt. £14 0 16 0 65 mess, 50 pieces | St. Domingo | Can'da, mess, | Columbian Leaf | 0 10

Can da, mess, in bond... 0 0 0 0 Roll...... 0 9 1 5 6 prime mess, do58 0 60 0 East Ind. Leaf... 0 1; 0 3 prime, do.... 0 0 0 0 Duty, 3s, 2d. № fb. London Market ..... FER 2.

sale. On the 30th ult, the market was better supplied with Ceylon Coffee. At public sale, 1,337 bags Ceylon Plantation were offered; the trade were more inclined to operate, and the whole sold at an advance on former rates of is to 2s per cwt.; real good ordinary greyish went at 58s to 59s, good ordinary mixed ditto 58s to 59s, she ordinary ditto 51s to 52s, fine ordinary greenish 65s to 68s 6d, good ordinary grey ragged 52s to 58s 6d, low ditto 48s, fine ordinary bold yellow 52s to 53s, good ordinary ditto 55, sea damaged 48s to 69s, triage 28s to 40s, pea berry 53s to 65s 6d. 56f bags of Native were only in part sold at easier rates—good ordinary went at 48s to 48s 6d, low ordinary ragged 47s, sea damaged 40s to 45s, sound was taken in at 49s for good ordinary. 19 casks of Jamaica went at 42s for low ordinary. 50 bags of Bahla fetched stiffer rates, and sold at 32s 6d for low fine ordinary greenish, and sea damaged 29s 6d per cwt.

aged 29s 6d per cwt.

Metals.—Tin is dull: Speiter has been more dealt in, but to lower rates, say £19 15s to £20 per ton. Pig from is firmer, and Rallway Bars have been in good demand. Copsience, and Rallway Bars have been in good demand. Copsience of the second results of the second per Is firm.

Naval Stores.—Holders of Swedish Tar are firm, at the

quoted prices. American, per barrel, 14s. Spirits of Turpentine are offering at 59s to 69s, being again cheaper, but
few buyers appear; rough has sold to the extent of 500 barless the first are the season has not yet commenced, and the Oils.—There has not been much demand for Faim Oil, fine being 308 to 308 dd, and low to good 26 to 298 per cwt. In Oilve Oil a limited business has been done, Gaillpoil at £40, and Spanish and Sicily £37 to £38. Lard Oil was but little wanted. Rapessed Oil was 378 to 378 6d per cwt. Linkeed Oil on the 850 t has been cheaper. Sperm Oil sfrm, and Seal Oil duil. The price of the former named article, for British of first quality, 788 to 808 per tun, and CII to £52 per tun (a Awstead).

ticle, for Pritish of first quality, 785 to 808 per tun, and £77 to £78 per tun for American.

Provisions.—The arrival of Irish Butter is now nearly equal to the delivery. The demand continues steady, with little variation in price. The stock is 12,190 casks less than corresponding week last year. The consumption is large considering the mild state of the weather, and the impediment thrown in the way of bosiness transactions on account of the contemplated alteration of the duties. This circumstance has created a greater starnation in foreign Butter, the merchant not knowing when the alteration in the duties will take place. Bacon: The stock is now only 1900 bales, sgainst 17,920 last year, and 9900 in 1841. The deliveries of each year show about the same rate of consumption; consequently, with such a small stock, the holder and manufacturer are induced to look for higher prices. Lard is more inquired after at improved prices. Hams Lard is more inquired after at improved prices. Hams are scarce, and more inquired after. Very few Westpha-ilias left in bond. American Beet is selling to a fair extent; considerable arrivals are expected. Not much doing in Book

Carolina in Small parcels has been sold at 30s to 36s and Patna at 17s to 22s per cwt. It is proposed to reduce the duty on Foreign Rice of every kind to is per cwt.

Segar — The transactions in Sugar since the date of our

Carolina and Its to 22s per cwt. It is possible for the date of our last publication have been rather limited, but since Sir Robert Feel developed his plans with regard to the Sugar duties, an improvement has taken place in the demand, and merchants have shown more firmness. The sales of and merchants have shown more firmness. The sales of the west India Sugar for the week ending January 25, mounted to 1260 khds and tierces. The sales of the 26th, 27th and 28th, inclusive, amount to 1330 khds and tierces. The sales of other there was less activity in this market on the 30th uit, which was to be attributed to the public sales of other home trade kinds; nevertheless, merchants evinced firmness, and obtained fully former rates for all descriptions. There was a fair business transacted, 660 khds, &c. finding the total purchases for the week 1990 ing buyers, making the total purchases for the week 1990 ing buyers, making the total purchases for the week 1990 ing buyers, making the total purchases for the week 1990 in the list of proposed changes annexed, you will find that while Wheat's to be at a duty of 48 per quarter, for we look on the reduced sliding beale merely as a sop to the landed interest, being persuaded that the duty will not be and the received the purchase of the landed interest, being persuaded that the duty will not be and the received the purchase of the week 1990 in the first purchase for the week 1990 in the landed interest, being persuaded that the duty will not be and the received the purchase of the received the purchase for the week 1990 in the landed interest, being persuaded that the duty will not be a first purchase for the week 1990 in the landed interest, being persuaded that the duty will not be a first purchase for the week 1990 in the landed interest, being persuaded that the duty will not be a first purchase for the week 1990 in the landed interest, being persuaded that the duty will not be a first purchase for the week 1990 in the landed interest, being persuaded that the duty will Ingre was a are obsines transactor, on the week 1990 hids and tierces, including a public sale of 45 hids of Bar-saloes, which went briskly at a rise on the rates of the last auction of 6d per cwt; good yellow brought 528 6d to 538, and middling 51s to 528. The demand for refined Sugar, up till the 25th ultimo, was moderate; since then the rether's have manifested more firmness, and obtain edwices rather above these previously unoted.

prices rather above those previously quoted.

Tollow.—The proposed reduction of duty is expected to give an inportant stimulus to the demand for this article.

P. Y. C. has been about 42s 6d to 43s per cwt on the spot. and town 43s nett cash.

Tea.—There has been a falling off in the demand, in con-

sequence of no charge being proposed to be made in the duty, and which has occasioned much disappointment amongst the trade generally. Holders, however, still show firmness, and refrain from offering any at public sale, but 10,000 packages are declared for the 5th of Feb.
Wool.—Although no public sales are yet declared, the
demand for foreign and calonial wool is inactive, at barely The imports, during the week, have been about 600 bales, 315 being from Port Phillip.

consider good authority, that a modified duty is to the subject of a special treaty with the Chinese, for concessions wanted from them by this country, nomentous commercial measures pending are iled, a large demand for all descriptions of Pr the home trade, it is expected, with the place, as social the dealers' hands are much reduced, and prices generally are moderate in comparison with those of former seasons. The arrivals of all kinds of produce has been small during the week; but the public sales declared are of importance. For British from the market has a firm appearance. In another part of this publication will be found the proposed alterations in the Tariff.

\*\*Accounting in United Proposet, and the Instings trans-

and holders are not inclined to accept lower prices. It Foreign a slight business has been done, the sales are a few casks Rio of good middling descriptions at 45s to 54s per cwt; 500 bags Costa Rica at 33s per cwt.

cwi; 500 bags Costa Rica at 33s per cwt.

Dyewoods—The business done in Logwood amounts to about 200 tons, at £5 bs for Campeachy, £7 10 for Laguna, and previous rates for other sorts; 20 tons Rio la Hache Fustic brought £6 to £6 bs per ton; 30 tons clean solid Nicaragua Wood £112 to 56; 50 tons small £7 2s 6d, and 20 tons Sapan Wood £112 s 6d; 50 tons small £7 2s 6d, and North American, 4000 of which have been taken for saited North American, 4000 of which have been solid at 24d for New Orleans, and 22 to 34d for New-York; 3000 salted Buenos Ayres are reported at 44d, and a few Rio Grande at 4d per 1b.

Jacob Astor. Cooper, W. H. Smith. Robert Rell. Eggars, Downsil. Chas. Laffon, Edward Oxley, James Armstrong, W. D. Maclagan, C. B. Hastings, Andrew Smith, M. Noonan, Friena, J. H. Digger, H. B. Fell, R. Williams, Philadelphia; James Roberton, The makers are almost overwhelmed with orders for Plates; and in every other kind of Manufactured Iron the makers are fully employed. In Sooth Pig Iron, the demand being to a certain extent of speculation, there has not been so much doing the last few days, all partles being disposed to wait the result of the present Government Free Trade measures. The actual consumption for the home trade in Pig Iron continues very large; and there can be no doubt that, in a short time, every kind of Iron will improve in value. The following are the present prices, delivered in Liverpool;—Common Bar, £9 st to £9 10; Nail Rods, £10 to £10 5st. Hoops, £11 5s to £11 los, best Plates, £12 5s to £12 los.

\*\*Molasses, rather neglected, not much in store, and very which are daily expected.

\*\*Naval Stores—There is nothing of importance to report in Tar. Some public sales of Turpentine have been attempted, but the trade not being disposed to bod, the whole were withdrawn. Present quotations are therefore only nominal:

\*\*Out of the present Government Free Trade measures, Tra

Oils .-Olive Oil has been in moderate request, and about 100 to 10 to 10 tas of been in moderate request, and about 100 tons of all descriptions sold. The sales of Seal Oil are still small at our quotations. 25 tims of Newfoundland Cod have been taken at £25 10s per tun, which is a small advance. The late high rates obtained for pale Rape Oil having induced manufacturers to supply the market a little more liberally, it can now be bought at 42s per cwt.

is lower 2s per cwt, and no prospect of improvement. Tallow during the month touched 42s 6d, is now steady

.-- A limited business only has been done in Rice

Rios — A limited business only has been done in Rige since the middle of last month. Of the sales reported, there were 500 bags and 1000 pockets Bengal, at 12s 6d to 12s 94 for broken, and 15s 9d to 16s for good white.

Sagar—An improved demand has been experienced since the intentions of Government have been known; the sales are 400 casks, which have been principally taken by Reniers; also 7000 bags Bengal and 8000 bags Mauritius have been disposed of at 48s to 54s per cwt. for the former and 46s to 49s, per cwt. for the latter; every appearance evinced of prices improving. In Foreign a large amount of business of prices improving. ed of prices improving. In Foreign a large amount of bu-siness have been transacted; the sales comptise 1000 cases and barrels of Brazil at 18s, to 21s, per cwt.; a few casks

Porto Rico.

Tobacco—The sales this montk sum up 1914 hhds; viz:
204 Virginia Leaf and 198 Stemmed, 385 Kentucky Leaf
and 426 Stemmed, of these 154 Virginia Leaf and 70 Stemmed, 72 Kentucky Leaf and 147 Stemmed, were taken for
med, 72 Kentucky Leaf and 147 Stemmed, were taken for med, 72 Kentucky Lear and 14. Semmed, we're kentucky Eterimael for Sco Land; 5 Virginia and 16 Kentucky Eterimael for Sco Land; 5 Virginia and 252 Kentucky Leaf for exportation and the remainder, 48 Virginia Leaf and 102 Stemmed; Kentucky Leaf and 263 Stemmed by the trade. Of the imported, 854 were from Virginia, 729 New Orloans, 8 London, 20 Dublin, and 8 Baltimore. Of those exported to the property of the period of the property of the period 18 Baltimore. Of Man, 3 Rotterdam and 18 Baltimore, but for the period 18 Baltimore, 1 and I Bahia. The demand, though not large for the period of the year, has, at the same time, been fair, and a fair proportion of the sales this month made to Irish buyers. The market continues steady, and prices as at the end of the year.

the year.

From the Circular of Messrs J. & C. Kirkpatrick. the year.

From the Circular of Messus J. & C. Kirkpatrick.

The month of January has proved one of great excitement and trial for the commercial community. We have experienced very severely the results of the wild speculation in railway shares, in the increased value of money, which still continue to an extent and degree which we have not equaled since the crists of 1829. The large amount of capital required for railway deposits, joined to the evident wish of Government to discourage, as far as possible, all imprudent speculations, has caused such a limitation of discouras as effectually to cramp all business speculations, and to lower the price of produce in general Wool.—This article has attracted more attention from the United States. The feeling at first was decidedly prejudicial, from the very slovenly mainer in which it was shipped by the Amaricans; but the recent arrivals proving superior in quality, induced the manufacturers to buy more freely, at an advance of id to 2d per the on sales of December.

of duty would necessarily entail a reduction in price.
We have to quote a fail in value of fully 4s to 6s per cwt,
and very small demand.

Lard, as we anticipated in our last, has had a rapid fail.
The ameunt of sales have been unusually trifling, though
freely pressed on the market at a decline of 3s per cwt.
during the month, and the stock now in first hands will
smally our wants for some time.

supply our wants for some time.

Tailor has improved fully is, since our last. The trade have bought more freely, and the heavy stock has been considerably reduced, nor do we look for any change from

present rates for some time to come.

Hides have disappointed the expectations of all holders.

The arrivals have been much larger than was expected, and the amount of home slaughtered so great, as materially to affect the market. Within the past ten days the fall ly to affect the market. Within the past ten days the fall has been equal to id per lb on all U.S. Hides, and id on

Cloversed.—The season has not yet commenced, and the few sales made have been more under the hope of an advance, from the unfavorable reports of the crop on the Continent and the United States. We do not look however for any change of importance from our present rates. Planeed.—The same remark, as to season, applies to Flaxseed, and we fear that the Importers will not find this article a profitable investment. Sales for so far, have been almost forced, at rates varying from 60s to 63s per libd. Oil have been very slow of sale, even at a reduction in general price—holders having shown more wish to effect sales.

sales. Tobacco is without alteration. The stock has slightly decreased, but the manufacturers show no disposition to speculate beyond their immediate wants.

Oil Cake—Our arrivals continue very moderate into this port; the quality, so far, has been superior to the past year, and holders find no difficulty in clearing off strivals immediately on being landed. We anticipate a good sale for all imports for two months hence.

Corn—This is the article which had engrossed, and justly too, the large proportion of public attention and interest during the past month. It is well known that the Government had taken prompt and decided measures to make themselves fully acquainted with the actual amount of damage sustained by the potato crop in Ireland, and it was generally rumored and believed that they had bought on Government account, a large quantity of Indian Corn, (report varying from 100,000 to 250,000 quarters) to be sent to Ireland free of dury, to alleviate, in some measure, the sufferings of the poor.

to Ireland free of duty, to alleviate, in some measure, the sufferings of the poor.

This supposed fact tended to support us during the recent extraordinary depression in our Corn market, which was increased by the very heavy arrivals of Corn from Ireland, the Continent, and the United States, all of which had to go into stock. The uncertainty which prevailed as to what the Government might do, or would be able to do, also tended to repress any extending domain and the cort.

From the circular of Mesers. Hughs and Renald.
Wool.—There has been a numerous attendance of buyers at our public sales, just concluded, and for Colonial and other fine Wools, the competition was very animated throughout. The Australians were a fair parcel, and were taken readily at an advance of fully 2d per lb. on the prices of our last November sales, or the London sales in October. The Cape Wools were very much inferior to those offered at our previous sales. Fair qualities went at full rates, but the greater part was of an ordinary description. The U. States Wool attracted considerable notice. At the last sales, a good deal was offered, but, being then imperfectly known to the trade, very little progress could be made in sales. Since then, however, they have been pretty generally tried, and having been found to answer, they were purchased with more confidence on this occasion, and at an advance on former rates. Low Wools went rather heavily, but on what was sold there is little variation to notice on is 5id to 1s 8d: 2d ditto, is 3i to is 5d: inferior ditto. Gid to is 2id: and slipe, is 2id to 1s 6d.

Havre Markets.....Jan. 31. have again paid higher prices for some of the lower de-scriptions. The sales of the week are 4,800 bales, arrivals scriptions. The sales of the week are 4,500 in 1844, and 201, 8,400; stock 48,500 bales, against 64,000 in 1844, and 201, 500 in 1843. Coffee—The briskness of the demand has not lasted; the market is again quiet, and only 600 bags have been sold. Rice—There has been a good demand for Carolina. Indigo—There has been a good deal done in our lina. Indigo—There has been a good deal other to unarket, sales amounting to 100 chests of Bengal at first prices. Ashes—There is no change in the value, the sale are small. Hides—No supplies being expected for som time to come, the better qualities are again hold firmly—Tallow—Prices are again lower. Whale Oil without buy ers. Whalebone—Prices have a tendency to decline—Wheat unaltered: there are some arrivals of flour from Now. You's Prices.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

FASSENGERS ARRIVED
In the steamship Cambria, from Linerpool via Halifax,
for Boston-Messra, R. M. Locke, E. Poirier, Master Poirier, Messra, E. G. Roberts, Dunbar, E. W. Bure, Judge
Preble, Messra, John J. Smith, Hodgson, Beaulen, lady
and two female servants, Messra, J. A. Litchefield, John
Jeon Astor Cooper, W. H. Smith, Bahar, Pall, Forest Jacob Astor, Cooper, W. H. Smith, Robert Rell, Eggars, Downall, Chas, Laffon, Edward Oxley, James Armstrong.

Blatchford, are making able, patient, toilsome and and the cruelties too long practiced in the Prison,

Provisions.—Beet comes forward received and press are the consumption of Beef and Pork for the supply of coasting shipping. Cheese has been a sull sale, at a decline of 2s to 3s per cwt, with an increasing stock. Lard depreciation of 2s to 3s per cwt, with an increasing stock. Lard every whitpings have been frequent under the formal contents of the pressure of the hostility; though this feeling has been partially allayed by proof elicited upon the murder trial that severe whippings have been frequent under the former officers, some of whom have been pretty free in condemning the present ones. The hostility, will be turned from the officers who practic severities, to the system that permits them, and then I care not how general the feeling of condemnation may be. We have built prisons to get rid of the

barbarous whipping post, and yet the whip seems to be as much in requisition and use as before. Our present system is not reformatory. The re-vengeful feelings of the convict are kept in constant exercise by the severity practiced upon him-self or upon his fellows with whom he sympathizes, and he goes into the world again, when discharged, with feelings more brutal than when he went to prison. Hard hearted, unteeling men are more likely than others to seek the place of Keepers, and they are made worse by the severity they are per-mitted to practice; and even the good and intelligent population of Auburn are, imperceptible to themselves, a little hardened in their feelings to the sufferings of humanity, by the too frequent tales of cruelty that are escaping from the prison

The number of prisoners is

number of prisoners in our prisons in large. The principal Keeper, did the system and his feelings permit, cannot know the characters and gain the confidence of so large a number, and cannot exercise a reformatory influence upon the unfortunate subjects of his charge. The denial of the right to use the organs of speech is a refined cruelty that ought not longer to be tolerated in this age Who does not know with what rapidity the powers f the mind become impaired when the tongue may no longer give utterance to thought ! Exertion making to reform the prisoner after he gets out o prison: is it not time that something should be done to reform and elevate his feelings while within?

## Law Courts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge Betts.

—S. and F. Dorr and Samuel Allen vs. Samuel Scarreous.

—The plaintiffs paid duties, under protest, on hosiery as woolens, and silk twist as sewing silk. They bring action to recover back the amount, contending the articles should have been admitted free. Verdict for plaintiff \$14,000, subject to the opinion of the Court. For plain tiffs, Messrs. Curtis, J. Prescott Hall and F. B. Cutting.— For defendant, Mr. Butler. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Before Judge Ingraham.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Junge ingranam.

W. & J. Currie vs. Smith and Underhill.—Action to recover the amount of a note of John T. Smith & Co. referred to yesterday. Verdict for Plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court.

Before Judge Duly,—Wm. Wess vs. John P. Wake.—Verdict for Plaintiff, 8221.

Court Calendar. THE DAY NOS. 37. 103. 8. 24, 111, 124, 130, 131. 133 to 140, 25, 92, 97, 104, 79, 80, 1, 22, 30, 119, 3, 49, 115, 14, 68, 69, 70, 241, 40. CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 38, 49, 58, 64, 115 to 125, COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 9, 11, 15, 269, 20, 24, 268, 31, 62,

# .THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1846.

Our Express from Halifax.

We were beaten with the News yesterday morning, owing to circumstances which no human energy could overcome. In spite of the great Snow-Storm, which covered Nova-Scotia with drifts several feet high, impeding and often overturning our Express Sleigh-in defiance of hard ice in the Bay of Fundy and this side often 18 inches thick, through which our Steamboat had to plow her way-we brought the news through to Boston in thirty-one hours from Halifax, several hours ahead of the Cambria herself. Thence it ought to have reached this city by 6 o'clock yesterday morning, in ample season to have gone South in the regular Mail Train. It was delayed, been in this city. From New-Haven it was brought hither in four hours and a half by our ever trusty rider, ENOCH WARD, who never lets the grass ion in grow to the heels of his horses. He came in a little after 11 o'clock, but the rival Express had got in

imports for two months hence.

Corn—This is the article which had engrossed, and auxiliary. We have no experience to oppose to that of the Herald and its Stock-jobbing allies on this point, so we defer to its apophthegm, but we can account for our defeat without resorting to the hypothesis of superhuman agency. We did our best to serve our patrons and the public-the advantage would have been theirs, the cost is ours It will be easy for the noisy braggart whom we

beat so utterly with the news by the last preceding Steamer that his paper of Saturday morning came out minus the Foreign News, though we had it by were perfectly aware, when we resolved to do so, se that, at this season of the year, the elements might defeat us. But the Long Island Railroad was monopolized against us-we could not reasonably calto lengthen our line to Halifax, and, though the attempt has not succeeded, we do not lament it. Our readers will appreciate the spirit which dictated it. As it is, we were not beaten on a single Mail, though our antagonist was on nearly all the last But, says a well meaning friend. Why incur this

beavy expense merely to obtain the News a few hours earlier? You might have laid out the money far more profitably for yourselves and your readers? Under favor, Sir, we think we understand our own business as well as you do. We never run Expresses for the mere sake of running or making a noise about them. But the News by this Steamer was sure to be, not merely a month later, but immensely important. The reception of Mr. Polk's Message by the British Parliament and French Chambers-the new British Tariff-the aspects of the Oregon Question-Peace or War trembling in the balance-Cotton, Grain and Trade anxiously awaiting advices-our Merchants and Shippers looking abroad to know if they might go on with their ventures and voyages-it would not do to be slow about news at such a time. Ten thousand dollars a day is -Sellers and buyers disagreed about the effect of a low estimate of the value of the Cambria's advices the last accounts from America, the former asking higher prices and the latter holding back; business would thus have been limited but for the wants of some spinners, who should not look in vain through any want of enterprise on our part. Having done our whole duty, we are content.

-We will here say that our associates in this Express enterprise-unparalleled on this Continentwere the Sun and Journal of Commerce of this City, with the North American and Public Ledger of Philadelphia. No broker, stock operator or any person whatever but these journals, had one particle of share in the enterprise or in defraying the expense. We hope our patrons do not need even this refuta, tion of the base and reckless calumnies by which we have been assailed in regard to the undertaking. Time of the Express from Halifax to Boston. The Express from Halifax to Annapolis was run with a

Mr. Seward and his associates. Messrs. Morgan and the Bank Committee, by the payment of \$500, to unite in reporting favorably to the Lehigh Bank at Allentown-that, in pursuance of a bargain between them, The chances of an acquittal arise more from the gen- McCook paid down \$400 and was to pay the \$100 more when the Report appeared-and that he urged all manner of corrupt and shameful arguments to the more liberally, it can now be bought at 15 years.

Linseed Oil is without alteration. Spirits of Turpentine brought 62s per cwt for British, while 5 tuns of Fereign have brought 54s per cwt in bond. Palm Oil—Nearly 200 tuns have been sold during the week, principally at £32 per tun.

Provisions.—Beef comes forward freely, and prices are

Provisions.—Beef comes forward freely, and prices are

Public feeling has been pretty strong against the

Hon. John Laporte and shameful arguments to induce Piolett to comply with his proposal. Mr. P.'s statement is corroborated by the cash which tuns have been sold during the week, principally at £32 per tun.

Provisions.—Beef comes forward freely, and prices are moreland, each of whom were familiar with the progress of the affair, or with some act of McCook's indicating a disposition to accomplish his end by corrupt means. There seems no shadow of reason to doubt McCook's guilt. He represented himself as the agent of M. Y. Beach of this City-appealed to Piolett's Loco-Foco propensities-told him Beach published an immense number of papers in this City and Boston, and was one of the main stays of the party-had originated and powerfully supported the movement here for the Annexation of Texashad elected Robert Dale Owen to Congress from Indiana-had been offered two lucrative Consulships (one of them Havana) by President Polk, &c. &c.that he (Beach) was at the back of the Lehigh Bank, and the interests of the party required that it should be sustained

-There is a version of the story shadowed forth in our Harrisburg letter and in other advices which with the facts developed. It is certain that a scru | Loco-Focos carried Elmira and Dix. pulously honorable man must have had great repugnance to such deceit as Piolett represents himself as practicing on McCook, even to attain a worthy end. Of course, McC, would have committed himself as he did only on the confident supposition that he was dealing with as thorough a rogue as himself. But this in no manner detracts from the essential villany of the attempt at bribery, which was of a grossness and audacity unusual even at Harrisburg. We await farther developments.

LOUISIANA-OFFICIAL CANVASS.-The votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor were officially canvassed by the Louisiana Legislature on the 10th inst with the following result:

A portion of the returns were missing, and there was consequently some hesitation as to the course

Bullitt and Locke.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE on Wednesday were of little consequence. The bill to divide the 16th Ward in this City was passed n the Senate.

Great Britain and the United States-Orego and Free Trade. That the Oregon Boundary will be settled with out bloodshed, seems now morally certain. The re-

markable language of the British Premier, regret ting that Mr. Pakenham had not transmitted Mr Polk's offer to compromise on the 49th degree to his Government, and plainly stating that, if not accepted, it might have formed the basis of an offer in turn to the United States, with the concurring observations of Lord John Russell, the leader of the Opposition, manifest the united and anxious desire of th whole British Nation to cultivate friendly relations with the United States. A slight jar will doubtless be occasioned by the receipt of Mr. Buchanan's refusal to arbitrate in any way, but this cannot overrule the general anxiety for Peace. Unless our Government rise in its demands as the British Ministry make new efforts to satisfy them, we shall have the Oregon and only reached New-Haven after it should have ought to give universal satisfaction. Unless madness rules the Councils of our Executive, the favorable opportunity will be embraced and a Treaty consummated which will not leave a cloud of European hostility on our horizon. There is now no particle of pretext for proffering Commercial equivalents to England to secure an Oregon Boundary as favorable as can be desired, and we do not now believe that any Treaty will be framed commingling these di verse elements. -The proposed subversion of the Corn Laws, and

the consequent almost entire overthrow of her Protective Daties by Great Britain, will be every where received with lively interest. That we cannot re gard this revolution with such intense and unmixed gratification as do the followers of Mr. Calhoun and f the Journal of Commerce, is most true; yet we shall watch with interest and hope the progress of the experiment on which England is about to enter For thirty years, she has preached Free Trade to all the world, and practiced the contrary at home She has been crowding every open port with her fabrics, and refusing to take in turn the products of full next morning, to inveigh against the wisdom of our extending our Express line to Halifax. We such as neither herself nor her Colonies could advan tageously rival. She has maintained the attitude of a merchant who, living upon the trade of the surrounding country, should yet charge a heavy toll culate on its blockade a second time by snow-drifts for the privilege of entering his store. This course -and we could not hope to beat it by horse-power has been pushed to the utmost limits of endurance in an even race from Boston. Our only chance was and beyond. Russia, Germany and the U. States -her three great customers-have severally been would not freely take their raw staples in payment for her fabrics. France never gave her an opportu nity to refuse her a fair trade. England's most lib eral customers for her fabrics have gradually become her rivals. She meets and is supplanted by their goods on the Amazon, the La Plata, and in the Yellow Sea, instead of supplying them at her own prices on the Neva, the Elbe, the Hudson. New markets have been opened by her enterprise or her arms, but the old were steadily passing out of her control. She had no choice but to give up the hope of supplying the world with the bulk of its wares and fabrics, or open her ports to the world's produce. She has chosen wisely, regarding the matter solely in its mercantile aspect. But is it clear that other nations should accede to the terms of unrestricted intercourse which she is

at length constrained to offer? In our judgment,

they should not, and they will deplorably mistake if

they do. That she can fabricate most cloths and

wares cheaper at this time than other nations is

true, consequently she hazards nothing of her Man afacturing ascendency or present markets by offer-ing Free Trade with all the world. She ought, in the material view of the case, to have made this offer long since. But it is not wise-it is not advantageous to any Nation to buy its Manufactures and pay for them in the Products of the Soil. No country or region which devoted its Industry almost wholly to the production of Timber, Corn, Cattle, &c. exporting these and importing its wareand fabrics in return, ever did or ever can fail to fall in debt and ultimately become embarra-sed and impoverished. The reason of this is implanted in the nature of things. An average thousand dollars worth of British fabrics may be transported from Manchester to Illinois for thirty dollars, consequently will supplant and prevent the production of rival fabrics in Illinois (with Free Trade on both sides) so long as they can be made in England ten per cent, below the cost of making them in Illinois .orse and sleigh in 10:10, including stoppages and chang- But the Grain-Grower of Illinois, to pay for his British goods, must sell his Grain for less than half its price in England, and at this rate compete with the Grower there and at all near points. He must give half or more of the consumer's price of his Grain for the cost of transporting it while the Manufacturer buys but a twentieth of the price of his tabrics for a like service. The price of the Agricultural Nation's Staples must kept for ever low while she exchanges them at a distance for fabrics, though they would rise nearly to the average price of similar staples throughout the world if she made her own fabrics and thus created a Home Market for the bulk of her produce .-By this course, she would diminish vastly the un productive Labor else employed in shipping, transporting, &c, and increase that devoted to Production-consequently increase the amount of her Pro duction and the reward of her Labor. If it be true that one hundred men employed in growing Grain and another hundred making Cloth-all within the same township-will produce a larger aggregate than if they were located on opposite sides of the globe, with half the entire number engaged in transporting and interchanging the Grain and Cloth, then it is demonstrable-nay, it is demonstrated-that discriminating Protection is the true policy of Na

tions, and that it ought to be adopted and cherished We have no shadow of ill-will to England nor to any other nation. We envy none their greatness: we would not check their healthful growth; we fervently desire that their People shall all be properoas and happy. But we believe this great end s to be signally promoted by each buying of others those staples only which Nature forbids it to produce in sufficiency for itself, excluding others but taking these freely and paying for them with such as it in like manner can produce with the greatest facility. Thus believing, we would have our own Country adhere to this policy, substantially embodied in our present Tariff-not as best for one only but for all. We still hope that an American Congress must decide to sustain it.

Chemung Co. Town Elections

The Whigs have carried the towns of Chemung represents Piolett and Burrell as conspiring to in- Catharine and Catlin. In Big Flats, a Union ticket volve McCook in this difficulty, leading him on to succeeded, and a mixed ticket, with a Whig Jusmake offers, &c. &c. which seems quite consistent tice of the Peace, was elected in Southport. The

> The Native Americans of Kings County have nominated GABRIEL FURMAN and ABIJAR COM-INGS as candidates for Delegates to the State Con-

> We are indebted to Messrs. Livingston & WELLS for Albany papers in advance of the Mail. Reported Death of C. M. Clay.

We received the following letter (postage an-

paid) from an unknown hand by yesterday's Mail. Though pretty well calculated to obtain credit, we do n't believe one word of it.

don't believe one word of it.

Mr. Horace Greeley,—Dear Sir: I have the melancholy duty of announcing to you the death of C. M. Clay, our champion in favor of human rights. In consequence of a long standing difficulty they met and at the second fire Mr. Clay fell, wounded mortally in the bowels. Marshall was shot, but not much injured, in the thigh—a flesh wound. I have not an acquaintance with you, but think you will thank me for the intelligence. Many will think is strange that Mr. C. would accept a challenge, as he has nublicly said he would not. I have been so was consequently some besitation as to the course proper to be pursued, but Johnson and Landry were finally declared elected.

The House referred to a Special Committee the conflicting claims to a seat in that body of Messrs.

The House referred to a Special Committee the conflicting claims to a seat in that body of Messrs.

The House referred to a Special Committee the conflicting claims to a seat in that body of Messrs.

The House referred to a Special Committee the conflicting claims to a seat in that body of Messrs.

The House referred to a Special Committee the conflicting claims to a seat in that body of Messrs. God grant it may be false. They fought belong Louisville. In haste, your friend and servant, E. BOULLT.

The town of Syracuse, in this State, is regu larly blockaded by the anow, and traveling is consequendered out of the question in that direction.